

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 29.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1828.

HOLE NO. 29. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until ordered and charged accordingly.

Wilkesborough Academy.

Under the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive new young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world—where who wish to give their sons a healthy education, and have their minds improved, will now have an opportunity of doing so. **HORACE B. SATTER.** May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel.

Is now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable accommodations, a pleasant village, spacious and convenient, and a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, to insure the little would seem wanting, and enjoyment after a few weeks repose.

Accustomed to the subscriber has been of our northern cities; business is disposed to favor him with as much exertion as he is willing, on his part, to render them comfortable. The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents. **G. V. MASSEY.** Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury. **S. L. FERRAND.** June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible. **Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.**

Trotter and Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS, OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filigree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. **Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.**

Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD has lately opened a House of Entertainment, 5 1/2 miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place by Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, and Raleigh, N. C. His house (generally known by the name of the White House,) is agreeably situated, about 1-4 of a mile south of the Bridge, and is spacious and comfortable; his stables are good and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means to render his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant, and deserving a share of public patronage. **Oct. 8, 1828.—6707.**

EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care at Lattin in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for cash. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves. **N. B.** Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, **STILLS** and **TIN WARE**, of various sizes and descriptions. **200tf.**

Wanted to Purchase,

ONE or two NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants, and can come well recommended. Apply to

WM. H. SLAUGHTER. Salisbury, Nov. 7, 1828.—3108.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

Just published, from the Salem PRESS,



THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. CONTAINING the useful astronomical calculations, time of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the whole half groce, or dozen, at the whole price, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail. **Salem, A. C. Sept. 18, 1828.**

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. Lowry.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Fashions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them full effect, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

**SILAS TEMPLETON, }
SQUIRE LOWRY. }**

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—61tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828. Philip Swortlander vs. William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate testimony.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State.—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmund Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

Sm 641.

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan county, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the

21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

One valuable tract of LAND,

containing FIVE HUNDRED and 50 ACRES, more or less, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin River, adjoining Geo. Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

Likewise, his undivided interest, being one-third of a Free Hundred and forty Acre Tract, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin river, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

ALSO, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of *Hellon's Place*, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan county.

Twelve Negroes,

MEN WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, all very likely.

Eight Horses, stock of Cattle

and Hogs, farming utensils,

riding Chair and Harness,

one Still and Tubs,

Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The SALE to commence between the hours of twelve and two, on the above mentioned day, and continue from day to day until all is sold. **JOHN C. BLUM, Trustee.** November, 10, 1828.—10135.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

North-Carolina Legislature.

Monday, Nov. 17, 1828.—A quorum of members of the Legislature of North-Carolina appearing, the two Houses were called to order by their respective Clerks, and the oaths of office administered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The members having been qualified, Thomas Settle of Rockingham, was unanimously chosen Speaker, on motion of Mr. Gary.

Pleasant Henderson, was appointed Principal Clerk, and Charles Manly, Clerk Assistant.

A balloting took place for Principal Door Keeper, Messrs. Lumsden, Garrell and Aldred, being in nomination. Mr. Lumsden was elected.

Richard Roberts was re-appointed Assistant Door-Keeper.

On motion of Mr. Bynum a committee was appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of the deliberations of this House. This committee consists of Messrs. Bynum, Waddell, Mendenhall and Montgomery.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing to appoint a joint select committee for the purpose of amending the joint rules for the government of the intercourse of the two Houses, which was concurred in.—Messrs. Wellborn, Mebane, Spight of Craven, Miller and Ward, compose this committee on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Swain, Ruffin, Newland, Allison and Hellen, on the part of the House.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.—On motion of Mr. Ruffin, a writ of election was issued to the Sheriff of Caswell, directing an election to be had on the 24th inst, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of C. D. Donoho.

Messrs. Wheeler and Graham were appointed in conjunction with Messrs. Gray and Matthews, of the Senate, to wait on his Excellency, Gov. REDDILL, and to inform him of the organization of the two Houses, and that they were ready to receive such communication as he might be pleased to make.

At 12 o'clock, the following message was received from the Governor, by his private Secretary, Mr. Muse:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN.—Happy to meet you in your legislative capacity, I congratulate you upon having assembled at a period, peculiarly propitious to calm deliberation and to the exercise of the highest faculties of the Statesman. Our country is in profound peace. A degree of harmony and mutual good feeling, almost unparalleled, prevails throughout our State. Even the little strife, which the recent contest for the presidential chair excited among us, is hushed into silence, and your minds are left cool and collected, to devote all their energies to the improvement of our social condition. If, during the past year, some clouds have gathered in our political atmosphere, yet we have abundant reason to be grateful to that Almighty Being, in whose hands are the destinies of nations as of individuals, for the many blessings which he has vouchsafed to bestow. The labors of the husbandman have been rewarded with an exuberant harvest; industry and economy have increased; education and intelligence have continued to be diffused among our citizens; the calendars of our courts exhibited but few offences of an atrocious nature; and health, with some melancholy exceptions, has shed its benign influence over our land. Another year too has tried the strength of our political institutions, and given new evidence of the purity and wisdom of the principles upon which they are founded.

Before remarking, according to a custom which has ripened into a duty, upon the prominent subjects of internal policy which will probably engage your attention, permit me to advert to a measure of the United States' Government, adopted since your last session, in which not only your immediate interests, but your rights as a member of the confederation, are involved. It is with great reluctance that I address you on any act of the constituted authorities of the nation. Did it embrace a question of mere ordinary political expediency, I should be the last to place it before you as a legitimate subject for your deliberations. North-Carolina, warmly attached to the Union, will never complain of any measure, however hardly it may bear upon her individual interest, if it is necessary for the general welfare, and if it does not infringe the rights reserved by each State in the Federal Compact. We have borne, without murmuring, all the privations imposed by the embargo; we have contributed to-

wards the prosecution of the late war our share of treasure and of blood, of fortune and constancy; we have annually, for many years, paid into the treasury, in direct taxes, little less than a million of dollars. These things we have done, not because we were insensible of the burthen, but because we believed the welfare of the Union required our exertions. But now a new question is presented to us. Congress have assumed the principle, that they have power to mould and direct the industry of the nation to any pursuit which they may think most advisable, and to make other branches tributary to that which they may choose to select. By an act passed at their last session, commonly called the Tariff Act, imposing duties amounting to a prohibition upon the importation of coarse woollen and cotton fabrics, and upon some other articles, they declare, in substance, that the consumers of these manufactures, including the mass of our community—including all the agriculturists, and all employed in commerce—in fact, all engaged in other pursuits than those of manufactures, shall pay an enhanced price for articles of prime necessity. What is this but a tax, whether the enhanced price is paid into the national treasury or in the shape of a bounty to the domestic manufacturer? And whence is derived the power of the general government to levy a tax upon one portion of the community for the exclusive benefit of another? Devoutly as the Union was desired, where is the State would have surrendered any part of its sovereignty, if it had believed that the regulation of its industry, of the chosen pursuits of its citizens, the most valuable portion of its internal economy, was included in the cession? North-Carolina, I am sure, would never have listened for a moment to such concession of her rights. Opposed as this system, misnamed the "American System," to all the most approved maxims of political science, it is no less opposed to the spirit of our Constitution and to some of the fundamental principles on which free governments are based. One principal object of our union was to cherish and extend our foreign commerce. This Tariff system is to destroy it. Our union was to protect one State from the unjust and illiberal commercial regulations of another. This "American System" gives to the majority in Congress, without regard to the rights or interests of particular States, the power to bestow bounties on one section of our country, and to impose corresponding burthens upon another. Equality of rights; an equal participation of benefits and burthens; exemption from taxation, except when the general good is to be promoted; the liberty of adopting, unmolested, any pursuit or profession not forbidden for reasons of public policy—these, we have been taught to believe, are among the great blessings secured by a republican government. Are not all these set at naught by the Tariff system. The benefits which it confers are confined to a few; the burthens it imposes are borne by the many. The wealthy manufacturer will reap his profit, because by the exclusion of foreign competition he will obtain a high price for his manufacture. The agriculturist, whether rich or poor, the owner of large plantations, equally with the hardy yeoman who contributes most to the solid wealth of his country, and upon whose arm that country relies for its defence, is compelled at the same moment to pay more for what he consumes, and to receive less for the product of his labor.

What, if possible, aggravates the injustice of the measure, its influence is sectional. The States in which, from well known causes, manufactures can be most advantageously prosecuted, will be compensated, in some degree, for the loss which one portion of its citizens sustains, by the wealth which another acquires. But in the Southern States, whose interests are essentially agricultural, the injury inflicted has no lenitive balsom—the oppression is wholly unmitigated. The limits prescribed to this Address will not permit me to dwell more in detail upon the odious character of this law, and the oppressive effects which its operation must produce upon the various interests of this State. Exciting, as it has done, a very general and just indignation in the minds of our citizens, I have thought it my duty to submit it to you, as the representatives of the people, as the "sentinels on the watch tower," that you might, if any constitutional means presented themselves, interpose them between your constituents and the threatened mischief. I will candidly confess that no plan of effectual resistance, on the part of this State Legislature, which I have yet heard suggested, appears to me free from insurmountable objections. A dissolution of the Union is not to be thought of. If you believe, however, as I do on the present occasion, that the spirit of the Federal compact has been violated, and great injustice

done to our citizens, I recommend to you to present a solemn remonstrance against the principle thus established, and those who administer the General Government; to represent your sentiments to them and to your sister States. In the language of mild and friendly remonstrance, but with the energy which the outrage of conscious right inspires, with the feeling of deep attachment to the Union, and awful foreboding as to any departure from its legitimate and well understood purposes. I would appeal, too, to the patriotism and State pride of our fellow-citizens, to lend their aid, individually, in averting the immediate evil effects of this system. I would say to them—Return to the prudent and economical habits of your fathers; discard foreign luxuries; be not dependent on other States for what you can grow or fabricate yourselves; manufacture your own clothes by your household industry; make your own provisions. You will suffer many inconveniences, and your profits will not be as great as if you had a free trade; but you will, at least, not feel the humiliation of paying a tax imposed on you for the benefit of the greedy capitalist or the speculative politician. The wealthy manufacturer will not have you for his tributaries; and the very avarice which urged him to the enactment of this law, will drive him to seek for its repeal. If the restrictive system is to be fastened on us, we have this consolation, that North-Carolina is as capable as any State in the Union of subsisting upon her own resources, independent of foreign commerce, or of commerce with her sister States. With a soil happily diversified, with a climate corresponding with the richness and variety of her soil, with nearly all the useful minerals imbedded in her mountains, with inexhaustible pastures, with a hardy and industrious population; there is not an article that necessity demands, scarcely one that comfort requires, and few that minister to luxury, which her fields, her forests, her rivers, or her mountains cannot produce, or her industry fabricate within her own limits. But I cannot yet abandon my reliance upon the good sense and justice of our fellow-citizens throughout the United States. I feel a confidence, arising from my belief in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, that this system of restriction will not long exist. The class of consumers, consisting of nine-tenths of the population, will not long submit to so grievous an oppression. An unfortunate delusion, created partly by local causes, and partly by the arts of designing politicians, has been spread over a great part of our country. A little time, a little reflection, on the part of the great body of the people, will probably dissipate this delusion, and restore the period when each one, unaided by government taxation, may pursue the avocation to which he is directed by his talents, his interest, or his inclination.

The subject of opening and improving our outlets to the ocean, or removing obstructions in our rivers, and of providing by canals or roads, for the more convenient transmission of our produce to market, has so often engaged the attention of the Legislature, that I feel, when I touch upon these topics, all the awkwardness of addressing you upon trite matters. Yet when I look at the situation of our State, I cannot forbear urging upon you what has so often elicited the earnest recommendation of my predecessors. We now occupy, from our population and territory, an elevated position among the States of the Union. Our relative rank cannot be stationary, nor can it be maintained without exertions on our part. Almost every State is calling forth its powers to improve its internal condition. Shall we alone, who have such resources, and who could bring them into action by so small a comparative expenditure, shrink from the adoption of the means which are promoting the prosperity of others and leading to their superiority? Let us, too, press forward in the career of internal improvement.—Let us, too, leave for the benefit and gratitude of posterity, memorials of that wise policy which consists not in hoarding our money, but in applying it to useful and profitable objects. There are three great outlets to the ocean, which nature seems to have indicated for this State; one for the waters of the Albemarle, another for the waters of the Pamlico, and the third for the Cape Fear. The Albemarle Sound, in length about seventy miles, with a uniform depth of not less than twenty feet, receiving into its bosom, besides other rivers of no inconsiderable importance, the Roanoke, the noblest river that traverses our State, finds its communication with the ocean impeded by a sand bar not eight hundred yards in width. All the produce which floats on its waters, after coming within sight of the Atlantic, must seek that ocean by a narrow straight into the Pamlico Sound, through that sound a

distance of eighty or ninety miles, over dangerous shoals, and through the Occochee Inlet. Nine-tenths of the navigation of that part of the State (as far as every other part) are directed to New York as the best market; and, in inspection of the map, it will be seen that, in passing through Occochee Inlet and proceeding to New York, the vessel descends the Albemarle must sail more than one hundred and fifty miles to reach a point on the coast, not more than thirty miles distant from that at which it is compelled to pass into Pamlico Sound. The importance of opening a direct communication from the Albemarle to the ocean, cannot be urged in a more forcible manner than by stating the extent of territory which would find a market for its productions, and a diminished price of transportation through that channel. The Roanoke River is now rendered navigable for batteaux from its mouth to the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, and to Leaksville, in this State. In both States its branches are susceptible of improvement to much higher points. There is, perhaps, no river east of the Mississippi, which in proportion to its extent, washes a more fertile soil. The rich productions of its adjacent territory have become, both in this State and in Virginia, almost proverbial. In this State, alone, at least eleven counties would find it the most natural and the most convenient highway to market.—Add to these eight counties, through which flow the Chowan, the Cashie, the Perquimans, the Pasquotank, the North, the Scuppernon, and the Alligator Rivers, each of a depth not less than 12 or 15 feet, which convey the produce of a highly fertile country, and which contribute to form or to swell the current of the Albemarle, and you will see that the agricultural interest of nearly one-third of the State is deeply concerned in the accomplishment of this work. When I mention what would undoubtedly be the fact, that the freight from the head of the Albemarle to any part of the world would be as low as it is from Norfolk, it will at once be perceived what immense sums would be saved in the transportation of the merchantable articles from that section, and of course how much would be added to the profitable industry of the farmer. The practicability of forming this outlet, has had as strong evidence in its favour as any enterprise in which you can engage. Besides the universal voice of those who live in the vicinity, you have had the reports of Major Clark, of the able Mr. Fulton, and of the United States' Engineers, with General Bernard at their head, all attesting both its practicability and its usefulness.

At the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed for incorporating a company to improve the shoal, called the Swash, the most formidable impediment to the navigation through Occochee Inlet. The provision of this act depending upon the assent of Congress, that body, instead of granting its assent, appropriated \$20,000 to try the experiment whether the Swash could be removed. Engineers of the United States, it is understood, are now engaged in operations on that work, and it is ardently hoped their exertions may be successful. The improvement of this channel is looked to with deep interest, as it affects a large portion of our most valuable commerce. If owing to natural and unalterable causes, this channel cannot be made to answer the purposes of navigation, it is suggested, as an interesting subject of inquiry, whether a ship channel of sufficient depth cannot be constructed to unite the lower part of Neuse River with the harbour of Beaufort, perhaps the most commodious harbour in the State. In connection with this, I would call your attention to the improvement of the Neuse River, at least as high as the point nearest in vicinity to our seat of Government. There can be no doubt that a safe batteaux navigation may be made to the neighborhood of Raleigh at least for eight or nine months in the year; and not only would the commerce of Newbern, furnishing supplies to this City and the adjacent country, be promoted, but the interests of the farmer, in acquiring such facilities for the transmission of his products to market, would be greatly advanced.

To the improvement of the outlet from the Cape Fear, the State has not been inattentive. The sums already expended, it is believed, have produced the most salutary effects; and if any additional appropriation is wanting, such is the great importance of the work, that I am satisfied the Legislature will cheerfully grant it. Through this channel the produce of all our western counties, which will pass at all through our ports, must vent itself. Fayetteville, the highest point of Steam Boat navigation, will be the principal receiving town, and Wilmington the shipping port for all this produce. If we only improve our natural advantages, and thus prevent the diversion of the trade to adjoining States. The Cape Fear is already navigable, for Steam Boats, for at least nine months in the year, and is susceptible of being made fit for Batteaux navigation many miles higher. The shoals below Wilmington, if not entirely removed, are much improved, and will soon form no obstacle to the commerce of that part. It has long been my opinion that the first efforts of the State should be directed to the outlets

of the ocean, as far as they are capable of being improved; next to the removal of obstructions in the principal rivers; and then to the construction or repair of roads or canals from the western counties to Fayetteville, and from the counties whose interests connect them with the Roanoke, the Neuse and the other principal rivers, to the most convenient points on those rivers. It were superfluous to dwell upon the happy effects on our prosperity, which would follow in the train of a judicious system of improvement, faithfully executed. A new life would be infused into every branch of industry; our agriculture would be relieved from a heavy burthen, which now oppresses it; our commerce would increase ten fold; the tide of emigration would be checked, and our population and wealth would advance with a rapidity equal to our most sanguine desires. Are we not prepared to commence such a system? Why should we delay? It will require much time for its completion, and the necessary expenditures will be divided among several years.

You will discover, from the Treasurer's Report, that we have a large available fund, not required for the ordinary expenses of government, and not otherwise appropriated. What this sum cannot supply, may be furnished by our credit. Every other State has resorted to loans for a similar purpose. The usual objection to loans, that it burthens posterity with a debt which we have contracted for our own advantage, does not here apply. The benefit will descend to our posterity with the burthen, and will be more than a compensation. We are but tenants for life; the estate will be theirs forever; and it is but just that they should pay the greater part of what we may expend in its permanent improvement.

Another object of internal improvement, perhaps in its consequence little inferior to the others, or rather offering resources for the others, is the drainage of your swamp lands. The political and pecuniary advantages to flow from the adoption of proper measures for this object, have been fully developed by my predecessors; and nothing is left for me but to invite your attention to what has been before communicated from the Executive Department. On the subject of rail roads, which has excited much interest in this State, I can add little or nothing to the luminous views, which have been spread before the public, and extensively circulated, in the publications of an able and enlightened popular writer. It may be remarked, however, that even in England, where the density of population, the highly improved and productive state of agriculture, and the number and extent of manufactories, would render a favorable result most probable, the problem of the utility of this means of communication between distant points, is not yet solved. In the U. States, an experiment has lately been commenced, on a large scale, by an incorporated company, whose object is to connect the waters of the Ohio with the city of Baltimore. An experiment might be made in this State, at a small expense, and at a most favorable site, by the construction of a rail-way from Fayetteville to Campbellton. From this, an opinion might be formed both of the cost and of the utility of such works.

The regulation of the currency or circulating medium, has been esteemed, in every country, among the most difficult as well as the most important branches of legislation. From some provisions in the Federal Constitution, it might be inferred that it was the intention of the framers of that instrument to give to the general Government exclusive powers on this subject. It would be useless now to inquire whether the establishment of Banks, by the several States, within their local limits, comported with that intention or with the spirit of those provisions. All the States have adopted the same construction. The consequence has been, that, in every State, the notes of these banking corporations, have formed the largest portion of the circulating medium; and in every State, from the occurrence of causes incident to such establishments, they have at some periods, to the great injury of the community, been depreciated in value. To the numerous instances which attest this truth, I deeply regret to add that which has been experienced in this State, more especially during the past year. The notes of our banks have been greatly below par, and the complaints of our citizens, who have suffered from the depreciation, have been loud, and in general, just and well founded. The regret I have expressed is greatly increased by the consideration that this State, in its corporate capacity, owns more than one fifth of the capital of its banks—in fact, that nearly all its available funds consist of their stock. Upon this subject, so interesting to the citizens generally, and so vitally important to the finances of the State, I have thought it my duty to bestow much attention. The result of my inquiries has been, that the banks have unquestionably the means of discharging all their debts, and that they will be able, by prudent management and by making small dividends, to restore to the stockholders the whole, or nearly the whole, of their capital. While I cannot suggest any mode of legislative interference in their affairs, which would improve their condition, or add to their ability to pay specie, and which might not

essentially derange the finances of the State, it yet may be neither uninteresting nor useless to trace their present difficulties to their source.

During the late war, our banks enjoyed an enviable state of prosperity. Their notes circulated at par, not only in this, but in all the neighboring States. Soon after the termination of the war, commenced that spirit of speculation, so memorable in the history of our country, and which overwhelmed, in its progress, men of every station and profession in life. The banks were not exempt from its influence. Partly induced by the desire of large dividends, and partly induced by the solicitations of importunate applicants, they extended their loans, not indeed beyond the limits allowed by their charters, but beyond those which a prudent discretion and vigilant foresight would have prescribed. Their notes were issued to a large amount. When the fever of speculation subsided, and left an unexampled depression in all kinds of business, the bank notes, which an unnatural excitement had called into circulation, were returned for payment. At that time the banks were rich in specie. Instead of adopting, at this crisis, the only means which could have preserved their credit—a prompt payment in specie of the notes presented, and a rigid demand upon their debtors of such instalments as would have enabled them to meet these calls—they became alarmed, and resorted to a measure suicidal in its nature, and from the effects of which they have never recovered. They proclaimed, at the same time and in concert, that they would not redeem their notes in specie. As a necessary consequence, the value of their paper sunk immediately in public estimation. To this unfortunate act, and to the continuance of extensive loans and large dividends, may be referred nearly all their subsequent difficulties. Their notes became the prey of brokers, and the law, stronger than their resolutions, compelled them to part with their specie. It was in vain that, convinced of their error, they endeavored to regain their standing by punctual payment. Public confidence in moneyed institutions, once lost, is not easily recovered. Their specie has been gradually drained from their vaults, and sacrifices have been made to enable them to meet demands. Their notes however, have continued below par, and two or three seasons being disastrous to the farmer, and combining with the low price of his produce to put out of his power to discharge the debts he owed these institutions, have accelerated the depreciation. Add to these causes, the large amount which is annually paid by our citizens into the national Treasury in duties on foreign articles, which cannot be much less than a million of dollars, which must all be paid in specie, or the representative of specie, and scarcely a dollar of which returns among us in the disbursements of the general government, and it will not be difficult to account for the present embarrassed state of our banks. I will only add that I have no doubt the course which these institutions have been pursuing for the last year—reducing their dividends; gradually, but safely collecting their debts by instalments not oppressive to the debtor, and paying the demands against them with all the promptitude which their circumstances will admit, is the one best adapted remedy the existing evil, and to insure the stockholders, at the expiration of the charters, the par value of their stock.

The charters of the present banks will expire on the first of January, 1835. I submit to you the propriety of now determining whether some measures should not be adopted in anticipation of the event. The State owns more than seven hundred thousand dollars in the stock of these institutions, and individuals are indebted to them several millions. It seems prudent, from a consideration of these facts, and of the mischief which would ensue from a sudden change in the monetary affairs of this country, that you should early decide upon the policy of the State. Will you, upon the banking system? Will you re-vest the charters of the present banks? Will you establish new banks? These are the questions necessarily presented to your consideration. I have already reassured too long on your attention. Permit me to discuss them. I will remark that whether you determine to re-vest the present charters or to establish a new bank, new and more efficient provisions will be required to prevent the evil, which banks are so often subjected to, the anxiety of the stockholders to make large dividends—I mean excessive loans, and the consequent depreciation of their notes.

I am pleased to inform you that the property received from the representatives of the late Treasury will discharge within twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, the amount which was deficient in the Treasury. For the balance, the State, it is believed, has the responsibility of sufficient securities.

In June last, I received from the proper officers of the Treasury department of the United States the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, the amount of the appropriation made by Congress to reimburse what had been expended by this State in purchasing Cherokee reservations. This sum was immediately paid over to the Public Treasury, and has

been by him transferred to the Literary Fund, according to the provisions of the act establishing that fund.

A splendid Map of Virginia has been presented by that Commonwealth to this State. We have at different times received maps from other States, and one from the territory of Michigan. Permit me to suggest to you the expediency of authorizing the Executive, when the new map of this State now preparing by Mr. McRae shall be completed, to reciprocate these acts of courtesy, and to extend them to all the other States.

I transmit to you, in file marked A, certain reports of committees and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Georgia on the subject of African Colonization, of the Tariff, and of the powers claimed by the General Government in relation to Internal Improvement; also resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, on the same subjects; and resolutions of the Legislatures of Ohio and Vermont on the same subjects and on some proposed amendments to the Constitution of the U. States: all of which have been received from the Governors of those States respectively, with a request that they should be submitted to you. Not only the courtesy due to our sister States, but also the interesting nature of the questions discussed, in these papers, cannot fail to secure for them a respectful and deliberate consideration.

The resolution, adopted at the session, requiring me to collect information upon the subject of a Penitential and Lunatic Asylum, has not been neglected. The information collected, and submitted to you in a few days.

I have, gentlemen, in the course of this long address, communicated my sentiments on some important subjects, with a frankness which may seem like an unwarranted intrusion into the peculiar province of a body, whose intelligence and patriotism are sure guaranties of not only a faithful but a able discharge of their duties. I must, for my apology, upon the usage long established by my predecessors, and upon the deep anxiety I feel for the welfare of the State. May the Almighty Ruler of nations, without whose aid or wisdom is foolishness, smile upon your counsels, and direct your measures, that they may promote the happiness, the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of our country!

I have the honor to be, &c.
JA. IREDELL.
Executive Department, Nov. 17.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.
We can assure our readers that the annexed article is worth remembering, and observing, also.

Walking.—I was once in a decline, and my physician said that nothing would restore my health but gentle exercise on horseback. I bought a horse for twenty-five dollars, which is certainly a very gentle price, and for a week took the dust through the mill dam, when I found myself so much exhausted with the gentleness of the exercise, that I sold the animal at half the purchase, and looked round for some other mode of preserving life. His paces were, I believe, as easy as those of horses in general, and he was by no means a fractious animal, but he rattled my bones like a watchman's instrument, and chafed off six inches square of leather on the inside of my knees.

Another doctor (may he be hanged) now advised me to buy a cord of hickory wood, and a hand saw, and become a sawyer for half an hour daily. For the first half hour I laboured as if life indeed was to be saved by the sweat of the brow, when I threw away my saw, and was confined to my room for a month in consequence of the fatigue.

When next I emerged, it was a fine morning in Spring, and its freshness induced me to take a stroll. I returned greatly fatigued, but had an appetite for bacon and eggs.

From that time, (which was six years ago) until the present, I have been a constant walker, and walking has restored my strength, and contributed much to my amusement. That I might in my strolls have mere objects for contemplation, I acquired a smattering of botany and zoology. In the season I seldom returned without a handful of flowers, and amused my family by spreading before them a cargo of rocks, for specimens, with which I often returned in ballast.

The English are a stronger much more healthy, and I think a handsomer race of men than we are, and I request you not to deny this till you recollect among those of your acquaintance the upright athletic strong gait, florid complexion, and parlous teeth.

But why are those advantages in their favour? Simply because they have more athletic exercises, and are a more walking people. The lakes of Cumberland, and mountains of Wales, Scotland, and Switzerland, are in Summer thronged with English pedestrians, who live in this independent way of travelling a more favorable way to see the custom of a country than they can have when walled along in a coach, and among clogs. We have in this country scarcely any worthy of a visit as any in Great Britain. We have Lake George, the White Mountains, and the Green Mountains; and any young men will walk to them, and they will much amuse themselves,

and return with a new stock of health and strength, and a plentiful harvest of noble impressions.

From the Savannah Mercury.
A SHORT SERMON.
FROM THE DESK OF CHRY DOMINE, THE DEACON.
"And the Whale swallowed up Jonah."
"And Jonah was in the Whale's belly three days and three nights."

My dear Readers! the whale which swallowed the recreant prophet of old, may be likened to the many monsters which swallow up the aberrant sinner in our own days.

When an individual becomes the slave of appetite, and gives himself up to habits of intemperance; when the morning and the evening of his day is passed in wandering from one drinking establishment to another; plying the early julep, the stupefying anti-fogmatic and the stimulating cocktail, may we not say, the *whale hath swallowed him up!*

When one becomes so lost to all sentiments of decency, callous to all sense of shame, as to drown his faculties in the intoxicating bowl; and indulge in habits of drunkenness, till he becomes a loathsome and disgusting object to his nearest and dearest friends; can we not with the ancient writer exclaim, *he hath been in the whale's belly at least three days and three nights!*

When we see the young man hurrying along in the pursuit of pleasure; following the ideal phantom through every scene of dissipation; in mirth and revelry; in carousals and brothels—may we not say, *the whale hath swallowed him up!*

When an individual becomes the constant attendant on the gaming table; risks his fortune; the peace and happiness of his family on the shuffle of a card, the throwing of the dice—can we not also exclaim, *the whale hath swallowed him up!*

When we see families of moderate fortune neglecting the precepts of economy, to dash out in all the extravagancies of the times; aping their rich neighbors in dress, in furniture and expensive living—may we not say, *they have all been swallowed up by the whale!*

When we see the merchant neglect his counting room; entrust his business to agents and clerks, while he dashes away in his gig and curricule, drinks Champagne at the Hotel, and mineral water at the Springs—may we not fear that *the whale will swallow him up!*

When we see the politician travelling through the country, harranguing the mob at musters and gatherings; drinking whiskey at homespun dinners, and making stump orations at barbecues—may we not prophecy that, instead of office, he will find himself at the end, *in the belly of the whale!*

In fine, my readers, we may remark, by way of improvement, that the whales of this latter day are much more voracious than that of old, inasmuch as the whale which swallowed the prophet Jonah, cast him forth again after the third day. But in our days, when a hapless mortal once gets within the jaws of the monster, he is lost for ever; he is not so fortunate as to be vomited forth on dry land.

A Highland Breakfast.—As a Highlander was the other day in this quarter, Alloa, making a round of visitations to some of his countrymen, he availed himself of the kindness of them to breakfast with him. He drank twenty cups of tea, and ate three salt herrings, and a six-penny loaf, all which (to prevent any troublesome grumbling,) he finished with three glasses of the mountain dew, observing, at the same time, "that it was very good to the Lowland." He took his leave saying "that he would visit him again on his return from seeing his friends in Edinbur."

Stirling Journal.
Encouraging to Bachelors!—At the annual town meeting held in Brooklyn, Conn. on the 6th ult, three old Bachelors were chosen selectmen, and a venerable brother of the fraternity was re-elected Town Clerk and Treasurer. The occurrence gave rise to the following lines:
Strange things have come to pass!
To-day it is made known,
That three sedate old Bachelors!
Are Fathers of our town!!!

The Portland Argus, in an extacy of self-congratulation at the success of the Hero in that District, exclaims with a pious shudder, "We look back with amazement and horror at the disgusting and terrifying mass of libels, falsehoods, forgeries and frauds accumulated against Gen. Jackson, within the last two years." Dear, dear! There have been none at all against Adams, Clay, and their friends! We think hypocrisy is the most hateful of all vices, lying not excepted.—*Whig.*

A gentleman the other evening, ended an oration in favor of the fair sex with these words: "Ah, sir! nothing bears a good wife." "I beg your pardon," rejoined one of the company, "a bad husband dose."

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

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INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Boston, Nov. 8.—By the politeness of a gentleman, who came passenger in the brig Wizard, arrived here this day, from Smyrna, bringing advices thence to the 14th September, we have been favored with a copy of an Official Bulletin of the Ottoman Army, dated Constantinople, Sept. 3, and received at Smyrna by express, giving an account of important advantages obtained over the Russians, engaged before Schoumla, during the fight between the 26th and 27th August.

We had before received accounts of this affair, through an opposite source, however, which gave it a different coloring. It seems that a general attack upon the Russian intrenchments was ordered by the Seraskier "Usseim, Aga Pacha," which was made, by a simultaneous movement, at one in the morning. Three large divisions of regular and irregular troops assailed the enemy's camp at as many different points, observing during the march perfect order and profound silence. The first attack was upon the works at Strandzia, where the Turks obtained possession of the most important positions by dint of the bayonet. The garrison, surprised, undertook to rally and defend themselves, but were cut to pieces, lost a number of cannon, six artillery carriages, and left the ground covered with their slain.

The attacks on the other points were similarly successful; though the Russians, on their retreat set fire to the works, which they had been more than a month in erecting—and thus abandoned the only positions which interfered with the grand route from Schoumla to Constantinople, leaving them in possession of the Turks. The Seraskier announces his intention to pursue these successes with redoubled energies, until he has driven the enemy's army from all the places between Schoumla and the Danube.

Bulletin.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A letter bearing date, Constantinople, Sept. 12th, says—"The Turks are still in the intoxication of victory, but great alarm had been excited by the landing of the Russians near Bourgas. On receiving this news the Grand Vizier stopped at Adrianople. He appears to have entered into concert with Hussein Pacha to attempt to relieve Varna. The measures for the defence of the capital are actively prosecuted. On the 7th of September 15,000 Kurdish cavalry landed at the Dardanelles, and at the environs of Constantinople took the road to Choumla.

Other letters of the 14th September, from Constantinople, the contents of which are briefly as follows:—The capture of the small port of Bourgas on the Black Sea is confirmed; it was, however only two hours in possession of the Russian squadron: the inhabitants assembled from parts of the surrounding country, and having driven in the Russian outposts, the whole of the troops reembarked. The Sultan remains at Constantinople; and it is now stated that the standard of Mahomet will not be unfurled, as the Tartars have brought intelligence from the frontiers, that the Russian soldiers are in such a miserable state, from the climate and disease, and the want of food, that they are unable to withstand the furious sorties from the Turkish garrison. A reinforcement of 10,000 men, with a supply of provisions, is ordered to proceed to Varna, and the report was, that the fleet would proceed to raise the blockade of Varna, and cut off the chance which the Russian armies have in passing into winter quarters by their transports to Odessa.

Letters from Frankfort state that the Grand Vizier has arrived at Choumla with a reinforcement of 40,000 men; and letters from Vienna, which appear entitled to credit, announce quite positively, that the siege of Choumla has been raised, and that the Russians are in full retreat from before that formidable position. They are further described as experiencing considerable embarrassment in the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, who amount to the distressing number of between 30 and 40,000.

It asserted that the Pacha of Widdien still maintains the offensive, notwithstanding the reinforcements sent from Bucharest to the Russian General Getsmar. The Pacha, possessing a numerous cavalry, causes all the flat country to be scourged to intercept the Russian convoys. He is said to have entered Crajova, and to be waiting reinforcements, in order to make a serious incursion into Great Wallachia.

The news from Varna is no later than before received. We are informed, however, that the garrison of that fortress consists of 20,000 men, who are full of animation, and will make a desperate defence. If that fortress falls, it will probably cost as many lives as it has defenders. Victory, at this rate, will be dear to the Russians. Nor can we see what motive the Russians can have for incurring this expense, when they are compelled to fall back from all their positions along the Danube. There is but little prospect that they would be able to retain possession in such a case.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1828.

Fire.—On Friday last the citizens of this place witnessed a fire, which, though it would be barely noticed in some of our populous cities, far exceed in its terrific and threatening appearance, and in its fatal effects, anything of the kind that ever before occurred in Salisbury. About noon, the young gentleman who officiates in the Apothecary shop of E. Willey & Co. (opposite Mr. Slaughter's tavern) was discharging a large dimi-jon of spirits turpentine into other vessels, when suddenly the dimi-jon burst, the contents, extremely inflammable, flowed towards the fire and in a moment the room was filled with flames which, fed by other combustible matter immediately contiguous, spread with such rapidity and produced such a suffocating smoke, that not the smallest article in the shop was saved. In a few moments the shop was a solid mass of flame: it communicated, once with Dr. Burns' house (occupied by the Rev. Mr. Rankin) which with much exertion was saved: the wind setting a little East of North, the dwelling house of Dr. Willey soon took fire when the fears of all were increased: next the dwelling house of Mrs. Torrence was attacked—alarm for the fate of the Town grew greater, but fortunately this latter was a brick building and consequently burnt with less rapidity and fury than those of wood. By a judicious use of gun powder and by the unsurpassed exertions of the citizens with an indifferent engine & the fire was checked before night. The shop and dwelling house of Dr. Willey were totally consumed, as also the dwelling house of Mrs. Torrence; and the kitchens of both were demolished to intercept the progress of the fire.

By the greatest exertions most of the furniture in the two dwelling houses was removed.—The loss of Dr. Willey is not known, but it is all of his—tolerably extensive stock of drugs &c. (the houses occupied by him belonging to Dr. Mitchell) all his books and some furniture.—Mrs. Torrence's loss is probably about \$2000. The greatest consternation prevailed in Town; all the stores and most of the dwelling houses to the lee-ward of the fire were emptied. Thus by an inscrutable dispensation of providence several individuals have in a few hours sustained a heavy, and we fear some of them an irreparable loss.

STATE POLITICS.

We this day present to our readers the message of Governor Iredell: a state paper calm and dignified in its tone well composed, highly interesting as to its subject matters, and well calculated to sustain the reputation of his excellency for intelligence, patriotism and moral worth.

We are disposed to find fault with one part only of this message:—we think the Gov. has dilated too much the subject of the Tariff: this is a subject however upon which the learning and the genius of our country are much divided; a large majority of the people, by their representatives, having recognized the right in Congress of fostering domestic manufactures to be constitutional, and the measure to be expedient, the former question is consequently settled, and as to the latter—the expediency—time only can decide with certainty.

The majority in favor of the Tariff question is already so decided, and is still so rapidly increasing, that it is not probable that Congress will be moved now by any remonstrances from a small minority, to abandon to sudden and utter ruin, the young and promising manufactures of our country. Indeed such a measure would be unjust and treacherous.

We think the best and most patriotic mode of obviating the injurious effect of the Tariff, would be to avail ourselves of those great natural advantages we possess for manufacturing for ourselves, to retrace our luxurious steps and to return to habits of simple frugality. If the Governor, the other officers of the State and the members of the Legislature would only set an example of simplicity and economy by clothing themselves in North Carolina homespun, we sincerely believe it would produce a more salutary effect upon society than all the speeches, messages and newspaper essays that ever have been or ever will be spoken or written on this unhappy subject.

Mr. Macon has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States; and Mr. Branch's term will expire on the 4th of March next: the present Legislature will therefore have two Senators to elect. It is hoped that the Legislature will make such selections that North-Carolina may be intellectually as well as numerically represented in that august body.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.
MR. BINGHAM.

I am afraid our truly worthy Governor "reckoned without his host" when he said to the present legislature "your minds are left cool and collected, to devote all their energies to the improvement of our social condition."—Before both houses were duly organized, a certain political Hotspur, recking from the election grounds, presented in the House of Commons a bill to reduce the salaries

of public officers, and among others to reduce that of the judges of the Supreme Court to \$1500, and if the judges of the Superior Court to \$1200 per annum.

I sincerely hope that no more such attempts will be made to improve our social condition, and that this will meet the fate it justly deserves.

An intelligent judiciary is the best safeguard of our property, our liberty and our lives: the enjoyment or the deprivation of these great blessings often depends upon the correct or incorrect decision of a judge. Of what incalculable importance is it then, that our judges should be men of the first grade of understanding!

And can we command the first legal talents in the state if we offer as an inducement to them to accept the office of judge, only about half as much as they can make at the bar? The present salaries of our judges can barely induce competent gentlemen to take the appointments; and if we reduce them we may as well abolish the Superior Courts altogether. But suppose the legislature should thus reduce the judges, salaries, what would be the saving in money to the State? Something less than \$7000.—Not the price of a peck of corn or a quart of whiskey to each tax-payer in the State!—What a prodigious saving!—But on the other hand, we should then have ignorant judges, and of course numerous appeals to the Supreme Court:—suits would then have to follow their cases, more frequently than they now have to do, to Raleigh, and instead of the peck of corn or quart of whiskey which they now have to pay, a whole crop would not always suffice.

I am neither a judge nor a lawyer; but I am nevertheless opposed to the false scheme of economy contemplated by the Bill aforesaid; for I have experienced the inconvenience and vexation and expense of the "law's delay" arising from the ignorance of a judge, and I do not wish to see those evils increased by driving entirely from the bench learning and talents.

TRUE ECONOMY.

Flour and Wheat.—We give the subjoined extract of the Richmond Va. Market, which shows that those articles still continues, to rise.

Flour.—Canal Flour was selling freely yesterday at \$9.—Some of our first Merchants have been buying up Flour on speculation for some days. They give generally \$9; and in some instances, for choice brands, \$9 1-8 and \$9 1-4. Such is the range for speculation, in the belief that Flour will advance considerably higher, that monied men who never dealt in the article before, are now buying it up on speculation, at \$9.

Wheat.—Prime red was selling yesterday to the millers at \$1 95.—\$1 90 for common good red—and \$1 97 1-2 to \$2 was given for white wheat on Thursday. We heard of no sales of white wheat yesterday.

On the arrival of the mail to-day, bringing the news by New York, from Liverpool to the 16th ult. the Flour and Wheat market will probably undergo another change.

The following story was related a few days since by Judge Crane, who was present at the quarrel, and states the whole as a matter of which he has no doubt:

At some town in New-Jersey, two Frenchmen got into a very warm dispute, which finally ended in blows. One was a traveller, resident in New-York, the other resided in the neighborhood of the rencontre. The traveller finally struck the other on the head with his umbrella, and injured him so much as to put an end to the conflict. The traveller then sprang into the stage in a very good humor at his exploit, while the other retired muttering vengeance. The traveller soon reached New-York and attended to his business as usual, the other as soon as he recovered from his injury, went to the city and challenged his countryman to fight him a duel, as the only way of healing his wounded honor, to which he gravely replied: "that he was ready at all times to fight for it was a part of his business; but it must be on equal terms. Now, I have a charming wife—I have two beautiful children, and I have a fortune of thirty thousand dollars—you, sir, have neither, therefore I am compelled to say that you must get you a fortune of thirty thousand dollars, as handsome and charming a wife, and two as fine children as I have, and then if my circumstances should not be changed in the mean time, we will be on equal terms, and I'll fight you."

Cincinnati Gazette.

A CARD.

Mr. Austin in behalf of Mrs. Willey and family; (the Doctor himself being absent,) renders his sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Salisbury, for their generous efforts in rescuing so much of the furniture, as was preserved at the fire on Friday; and for himself, would remark, that much is due to the Ladies for their presence and personal exertions, in a time of need.—They were frequently seen making efforts to secure property, that would have done honor even to the hardier sex. Examples such as were exhibited on that trying occasion even in the midst of danger are too praiseworthy not to be noticed.

And it may be added, that it has several times fallen to the lot of the writer of this, to witness scenes of a similar nature, but never on any occasion has he observed, so much personal energy and untiring efforts as were displayed by the Citizens generally, and the fire company particularly.

All that could be, was done. More apparently could not have been done without additional means which will probably hereafter suggest themselves to the Citizens by the want of them on this occasion.—Strangers too, who had nothing to lose or gain, were seen mingling in the strife, with an energy and generous sympathy alike honorable to themselves and the cause in which they were engaged.

The Servants also, bore a most conspicuous part. In short their exertions to save property and arrest the progress of the flames were indefatigable and no doubt deeply and sensibly felt by those who were personally interested. The example is worthy all praise.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

In pursuance of public notice; a number of the citizens of Iredell county, met at the Court House in Statesville for the purpose of considering the propriety or expediency of establishing a *Wool and Cotton*, in that county.

Col. Tho. A. Allison, was called to the chair, George F. Davidson and Thomas Kerr, appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained at some length by John Mushat, Esq. On motion, Thos. A. Allison, Saml. King, Gen. Geo. L. Davidson, Wm. F. Cowan, Capt. S. Byars, John Sloan, Esq. Capt. George F. Davidson, Thomas Kerr, George Flowers, Esq. Cyrus Simmonds, Rev. James Patterson, Richard Allison, Gen. Ephraim Davidson, John Mushat, Esq. Maj. William Potts, William Harbin, Esq. Alexander Torrence, Col. Francis Young, Jas. W. Mordah, Absolom Simonton, Esq. John M. Young, James Chambers, John Tomlinson, Jas. H. Hall, Robert Hall, Hosea Redman Esq. Jas. Campbell Esq. and James A. King, be a committee whose duty it shall be, to collect such information as may be in their reach, respecting manufacturing establishments, and make report of the same to a meeting of the citizens of said county, who are invited to attend at the Court-House in Statesville, at our next February County Court; and the said committee convene in Statesville, on Monday the preceding day, for the purpose of preparing an Address to the citizens of said county at their general meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Editors of the Yadkin & Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, for publication. On motion, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday of next County Court.

THOMAS A. ALLISON, Chairman.
George F. Davidson, Secretaries.
Thomas Kerr.

A recent law passed by the Legislature of New York, declares it a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100, for any apothecary or druggist to sell and deliver to any other, any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, Prussic acid, or any other substance or liquid usually denominated poisonous, without having the word "poison" written or printed upon a label attached to the Phial, box or parcel containing the same.

S. C. State Gaz.

Anecdote of Dr. Young.—As the doctor was walking in his garden, at Welwyn, in company with two ladies, one of whom he afterwards married, a servant came to tell him a gentleman wished to speak with him. "Tell him," says the doctor, "I am too happily engaged to change my situation." The ladies insisted that he should go, as his visitor was a man of rank, his patron and his friend. As persuasions, however, had no effect, one took him by the right arm, the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate, when, finding resistance was vain, he bowed, laid his hand on his heart, and in that expressive manner for which he was so remarkable, spoke the following lines:—

Thus Adam look'd when from the garden driven,
And thus disputed orders sent from heaven.
Like him I go; but yet to go am loth;
Like him I go—for angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate; but mine, still more unkind;
His Eve went with him but mine stays behind!

Banda Oriental.—This territory, which has produced so much angry feeling between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, is permitted by the late treaty between these two latter powers, to set up an independent government for itself.

Noah.

A new article, called "robber proof trunks," has been invented by a Mr. Peter Laborte, at Providence. It is made of hemp and wire spun together.

Noah.

Judicious.—The editor of a new paper in Vermont, makes this significant remark in his prospectus: "Those who never intend to pay are requested never to subscribe."

A large party of soldiers surprised two resurrection-men (stealers of dead bodies) in a church yard. The officer seized one of them and asked him what he had to say for himself—"Say," he answered—"Why, that we came here to raise a corpse and not a regiment."

A CARD.

MR. VINCENT DUMILIEU,

HAVING witnessed the awful conflagration of Friday last, and knowing that its destructive effects have robbed some valuable citizens of their ALL, wishes to appropriate the proceeds of Monday Evening's performance, at the APOLLO THEATRE, to such benevolent purpose, as the following Gentlemen (whom he has the honor of remembering among his personal friends) will direct.

Danl. Moenan, Junius Sneed,
Ezra Allemong, Abel Smith,
S. L. Ferrand,

Married.

Near Augusta, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Tally, Col John S. Porter, formerly of Mecklenburg county, this State, but at present and for several years a member of the Senate of the Legislature of Georgia; to Miss M. A. second daughter of the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Sarah Greenwood.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—69f.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, November 19.
8 60 a 8 85; bagging 20 a 24; bacon 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 5 1/2 a 6; iron 5 1/2 a 6; lard 7 a 9; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar common, 10 1/2 a 11 prime 11 a 12; salt 90; wheat 1 10 a 1 20; whiskey 30 a 35;

Columbia, Nov. 21.
Cotton, 8 1/2 a 8 7/8; bagging, yard, 21 a 25; bacon, lb. 7 1/2 a 8; B. S. Hope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6 1/2; Molasses, 35 a 40; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87 1/2; Sugar, 10 a 12 1/2.

Cheraw, Nov. 15.
Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9; Bagging, 23 a 25; Kope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 75 Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4 1/2 a 5; Whiskey, 30; Molasses, 45; Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Camden, November 22.—Cotton, 8 a 8 1/2.

Charleston, Nov. 23.
Cotton 9 a 10; bagging 22 a 24; Bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy none; corn, coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4 1/2; molasses 30 a 33; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27.

North Carolina Bank Bills, none.

State of North-Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Fall Term, 1828.

William Kerr, vs. The heirs at Law of Andrew Neill deceased, Scire facias to show cause why the lands derived by the dec'd, should not be taken in Execution and Sold to satisfy the plaintiffs judgment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Donaldson and his wife Esther, William Kerr, James Kerr, Isabella Kerr, Margaret Kerr, Letitia Falls, William Allison and Rosanna his wife and Robert Allison, parties and defendants in this suit are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next to show cause why the lands descending to them as heirs at law of Andrew Neill should not be subject to the judgement of the plaintiff. Test, JAMES CAMPBELL, Clk. 695.

State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
October Term, 1828.

John Bradley vs. Reuben Searsey, tenant, Isaac Craton, his wife Elizabeth, Samuel Lowrie, his wife Susannah, David Miller, John T. Miller, the heirs of John Miller, deceased: Andrew Miller, Ester Briggs, Allen Twitty, his wife Martha Twitty, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, Robert Boyse and Polly Boyse, the heirs at Law of David Miller, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Twitty and wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, the heirs of D. Miller, dec. reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why they will not be made party defendants in this suit, plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff. In this fail not. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1828.

Issued this 1st, Nov. 1828.
3109-pr. adv. \$1 50.

State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
October Term, 1828.

John Bradley vs. Joshua Souther, tenant, Isaac Craton, his wife Susannah, David Miller, John T. Miller, the heirs of John Miller, deceased: Andrew Miller, Ester Briggs, Allen Twitty, his wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, the heirs at Law of David Miller, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Twitty and wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, Robert Boyse, and Polly Boyse, the heirs at law of David Miller, deceased, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why they will not be made party defendants in this suit, plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff. In this fail not. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1828.

Issued this 1st day of November, 1828.
JAMES MORRIS, Clk.
3109-pr. adv. \$1 50.

Books, at half Price.

The Stock of BOOKS on hand belonging to the estate of Hiram Turner, deceased & Co. in Salisbury, is now offered for sale, at one half of the customary retail price, Cash, to close the business of the estate. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call—as early as convenient.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Agt.
Nov. 22, 1828.—614.

Wanted,

FOR the balance of the year, a female Servant, between the age of 12 and 15 years. To one that can come well recommended, a liberal price will be given. Apply to the editor of this paper.
November 24, 1828.—2109.

Poetry.



From the Salem Courier.

THE STARS.

Yes—bright and glorious are ye
In unalloyed and stainless light;
Like genius round the corner
That gilds the dusky brow of night.
High—high above the dark blue
Your mystic course, serene and keen,
Shedding the same pale radiance forth,
Upon the dim abodes of men.

Earth's glories pass—her proudest things
Give token of their sure decay—
The shade of final ruin clings
Around the beautiful and gay.
The tower that guards the monarch's form
Is numbered soon with visions past—
The oak that battles with the storm
Lays down its verdant head at last.

But there ye shine—in light and love,
As pure as at creation's dawn,
When through the glorious realms above
Your anthem hailed the rising morn!
The chance and change of human ill
Affect ye not—nor stain of crime;
But there ye shine in beauty still,
Unsuited by the wing of time.

The earth has much to lift us up
Beyond its scenes of care and strife,
And mingle in our bitter cup
The forecast of a happier life;
But nought of all created things
Hath power like yonder starry sky
To lend the soul ethereal wings,
And lift the chainless thought on high.

AMERICAN FLAG.

Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor giv'n!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in Heav'n!
For ever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

ROSES.

Belles that rise soon, and walk space,
Steal roses from Aurora's face;
But when they yawn in bed till ten,
Aurora steals them back again.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

BROUGHAM.

It may be doubted if any man at present upon the earth is doing as much for the improvement of popular education, and the diffusion of knowledge, as Henry Brougham. He makes no long dissertations upon the defects of education, nor does he preach, or scowl, or whine, about the ignorance, the corruption, or even the wretchedness of his countrymen, or the world. He forms no beautiful theories of the perfectibility of human nature, the elegance of virtue, the deformity of vice, or of the purity and elevation of a cultivated mind. He enters into no close speculations upon the plans, by which, a magic wand, he can in a trice, change the earth into a paradise. He forms no patent machines, by which a knowledge of universal science can be thrown into the mind in one solid mass. He has never promulgated to the world any system of education, of morals and of civil society, by which all men may become enlightened without study or instruction, obedient without law, rich without industry, chaste and divinely pure without marriage, and equally learned, and pure, and elevated, and rich, and great, and happy, without effort; with nothing but "circumstances." No; he takes a more direct way of coming at the point; more efficient measures for effecting his object. He asserts at once, and asserts boldly and fearlessly, that every man and every woman in the kingdom of Great Britain may be, and can be, and shall be enlightened. He asserts more, that they can and must enlighten themselves. Upon the heels of assertion, tread efforts. His tongue gives the word, and his hand the blow, together. He maintains that no one in the kingdom is so much occupied as not to find time, and none so poor that they cannot spare money, to procure knowledge, to elevate their character, while it promotes and gives effect to their industry, and raises them above pleasures which are expensive as well as brutish. He not only tells his countrymen that they are able to instruct and elevate themselves, and by that means all procure a comfortable subsistence, respectability and influence, but immediately aids them in the work. He assists them in converting their senseless or pernicious amusements into rational and moral instruction. He aids them in forming societies, procuring books, cheap and simple apparatus to illustrate the sciences, and their application to the arts. He concentrates, combines and directs the intelligence, the science, the benevolence, and the wealth of the nation into one great fountain, from which may be diffused light, virtue and happiness. He

employs, as vehicles, to convey from the general fountain, these articles of public good, cheap practical books, tracts, pamphlets and tracts, which are scattered into workshops, farmhouses, barns, and private families in every corner of the kingdom. He urges men of learning and science to throw off their flummery, the learned phrases, the host of verbiage, which entangle and bewilder science in a dark and impenetrable maze, and present it in its native simplicity, and beauty, and grandeur; as the modest, but efficient and dignified handmaid, to administer to the wants of the virtuous and hard mechanic and of the honest, weather-worn farmer. He presses upon the laboring classes and even the poor and ignorant, their ability and the necessity of procuring and using the materials which the learned and the rich have furnished at their hands, as fabrics of their own growth in knowledge, respectability and influence. That by exerting they will increase their strength; that by depending upon themselves, they may possess and enjoy independence of others.

The motto which he holds up in conspicuous letters before them is, "BEGIN." If they cannot procure a library, borrow a pamphlet, or a tract, upon "useful knowledge," and meet and read and converse upon its contents. If they cannot erect or purchase a building, rent or borrow a public or a private room, till they can procure a better. If they cannot procure a laboratory and a complete set of chemical apparatus, let them borrow from a kitchen, a pitcher, a bowl, and a tumbler, and from the physician, a phial and an acid, and take the examples of a Franklin, a Priestly, or a Black, to animate and direct their efforts. If they cannot procure an ornery patented and constructed in London, intended to illustrate at one view, the numerous and complicated motions of all the bodies in the solar system, but fitted to confuse and bewilder the mind, let them take an orange or an apple, and show simply and clearly the shape, surface, and motions of the earth.

If they have not a complete set of mechanical powers neatly constructed, and finely polished by the hand of a physical instrument maker in the metropolis, use a cane to show the principles of the lever, and the first circular pulley within their reach, to prove that the lever, the pulley and the wheel and axis, are but varieties of the same thing. If they cannot give lectures with logical arrangement, rhetorical figures, and rounded sentences, let them congratulate themselves that ideas are better than sounds, and facts than flourishes. If they cannot learn in detail all the minutiae in a complete system of science, let them prove by some simple experiment a single practical principle, which they constantly witness in the motion of their limbs, in a wheel, a plough, or an edged tool. If every person cannot be a profound or a critical scholar, he may be an enlightened, respectable, and useful citizen.

This great statesman, and distinguished patriot congratulates his countrymen, that religion or government has nothing to fear from enlightened minds, and elevated morals. That "the time is past and gone, when bigots could persuade mankind, that the lights of philosophy were to be extinguished, as dangerous to religion; and when tyrants could proscribe the instructors of the people as enemies to their power. It is preposterous to imagine, that the enlargement of our acquaintance with the laws which regulate the universe, can dispose us to unbelief. To tyrants indeed, and to bad rulers the progress of knowledge among the mass of mankind, is a just object of terror: it is fatal to them and their designs: they know this by unerring instinct, and unceasingly they dread the light. But they will find it more easy to curse than to extinguish."

Mr. Editor, since one bold and elevated spirit, by urging to immediate action, his ignorant, degraded and suffering countrymen, to acquire knowledge, that they may assume the respectability and the power which tyrants and oppressors have wrested from their hands, has in a few years given greater purity and health, and will eventually present a new creation, in the intellectual and moral atmosphere rising upon Great Britain, I hope that your Journal, that every daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly Journal, in our Union; that every statesman and patriot, that every teacher and parent, that every clergyman, lawyer, physician, farmer, mechanic, and merchant; that every man, woman, and child, will say, in the language of Mr. Brougham, and in a voice which will be heard from Canada to Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—"BEGIN."

FEELINGS BEFORE A BATTLE.

Upon returning to the camp I found the men had been ordered to take a few hours' rest, preparatory to the business of the morrow. I took advantage of the order also, and retired to my tent; but my mind was in a state of too much excitement to permit me to sleep. A host of long slumbering recollections came crowding over me. I thought of my home, and of the friends I might never see again: of the scenes of death in which a few hours would see me engaged, and that I might be among the number of those who were taking their last hour of earthly rest. I have occasionally met with men who professed to have no such feeling, and who boasted that when in similar circumstances, they never once had a thought or a fear of death. Let us hope, for the honor of humanity and of themselves, that this was not true, and that they had been induced to say so from an idea, that a contrary confession might be construed into a want of courage. But surely a mere brute insensibility to danger, goaded on by animal impulse is no entitled to the name; and, however paradoxical the assertion may seem, where there is no sense of fear there can be no courage. True bravery consists in the exertion of a great mental energy, by which we are enabled to overcome the shrinkings of nature, and to rise superior to the fear of death; and consequently, it includes these feelings. I was roused from my somewhat melancholy reflections about midnight by the roll of the drum; and standing up beheld the camp in motion, and the troops, forming in dense and undefined masses, amid the surrounding darkness. Just as we were marching off the ground, I thought I heard the voice of weeping; and looking around, beheld a woman locked in the farewell embrace of her husband, from whom she was parting as they do who have no hopes even to meet again. Under shadow of the night we descended from the hills, along broken ground and ravines skirted with woods, and marched in profound silence towards the Bidassoa over the meadow ground below Port-Arabia. So strongly is every circumstance of that night impressed upon my memory, that I recollect the very perfume of the flowers over which we trod.

Malcolm's Reminiscences.

LONG LIFE.

He who knows not what it is to labour, knows not what it is to enjoy. The felicity of human life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose or object which keeps awake and enlivens all our powers. Our happiness consists in the pursuit, much more than in the attainment, of any temporal good. Rest is agreeable: but it is only from preceding labours that rest acquires its true relish.—When the mind is suffered to remain in continued inaction, all its powers decay. It soon languishes and sickens, but the pleasures which it proposed to obtain from rest, end in tediousness and insipidity.—To this let that miserable set of men bear witness, who after spending a great part of their life in active industry, have retired to what they have fancied was to be a pleasing enjoyment of themselves, in wealthy inactivity and profound repose. Where they expect to find an asylum, they have found nothing but dreary and comfortless waste. Their days have dragged on with uniform languor; melancholy remembrance, often returning, of the cheerful hours they were engaged in the honest business and labors of the world.

PETER BUFFIERES, SERMON.

Peter Buffieres, a priest in Limosin, who lived in the sixteenth century, was celebrated for the singularity of his sermons. As his parishioners did not pay much attention to his strange order he was extremely indignant, and on one occasion addressed them,—"On the day of judgement when the Lord shall require an account of you from me, and shall say,—Father Peter-Buffieres in what situation did you find your flock? I will give no answer. And when he again asks 'in what situation have you left your flock?' I will no answer. But when he questions me the third time then will I say,—Lord, as beasts I received them and as beasts I render them to you."

Cotton.—The editor of the Connecticut Courant, says "We were last week shown a specimen of cotton raised by Mr. Solomon Hosford of Canton, in this State. He succeeded in raising about a pound of it. The specimen left with us is very beautiful."

Fleet of Balloons.—The Mde. Margas has ascended from the Garden of Tivoli, at Bordeaux, accompanied by 5 other balloons in ballast.

From the London Weekly Review.

MR. O'CONNELL.

The veriest orangeman from the heart of Cavan, who has drunk knee-deep to the "Glorious Memory," and strained his throat in giving "one cheer more" for Protestant Ascendancy, could not sit ten minutes beside Mr. O'Connell without being charmed into the acknowledgment that no man can be better calculated to gain and retain the affections of his countrymen. There is something about him so jolly and good-natured, he has so much offhand Irish readiness, and such a flow of conversation and anecdote, that it requires a considerable strength of resolution and prejudice to avoid being pleased with him. Hence those of his political partizans who come most in contact with their "great leader" are invariably his warmest and most enthusiastic friends. Independent of the national causes which place him at the head of the Catholic body, the qualities to which we have alluded have probably no inconsiderable influence in enabling him to control the fiery and ambitious spirits associated with him and to reconcile the jarring tempers to whom the guidance of the great machine is intrusted. Each of the others moves in the sphere most suited to his endowments, whilst the master mind gives direction, and life to unity, to all their operations. In nothing, perhaps, is his power more exemplified than in the numerous mistakes which he has with impunity committed, in playing his part on the great theatre created and directed by himself. When we use the words "with impunity," we mean, without diminishing his influence, or weakening the veneration attached by his followers to his name. His errors appear, in truth, to have arisen from the same rash and ardent temperament, the same warmth of feeling, that plunge him with enthusiasm into every cause—whether he pleads at the bar of the court in behalf of some poor and persecuted client, or rises in his little senate to paint the injuries and vindicate the rights of his country. In all, and through all, he is the same—eager and impassioned. He has thus gained a character seldom bestowed upon a lawyer—that no man ever heard him speak, and thought of asking whether he was in earnest. In private life no man is more respected. Amiable and benevolent, he is esteemed by all who have access to his circle. It is not, however, our business to lift the screen which veils domestic life; nor, in truth, can such traits, however commendable, be allowed much weight in deciding on his character and conduct as a public man.

The Association is the place in which he is most at home. As with him it originated, so has he since organized and directed it. Whatever may be the opinion entertained of his conduct, or the influence of this assembly, it has done more to forward the Catholic cause, by forcing it perpetually upon the public mind, and compelling attention to its consideration, than any less obtrusive method could possibly have effected. The public debates have attracted and instructed all, even the lowest of the Catholic body; and the Rent has furnished such means to organize and consolidate the energies of the whole mass, that it would be now equally impolitic and impossible to suppress the Association, without incurring the risk of a general and bloody rebellion. It is (to use an old, but not the less appropriate, metaphor) the safety-valve, by which the discontent of the population may escape. Mr. O'Connell has latterly abated much of the violent personal abuse, in which he formerly allowed himself to indulge. Besides the obvious impropriety of using such language at all, it came with a bad grace from him, who considered the fatal result of one unfortunate duel a sufficient plea for refusing either apology or satisfaction to men with whose feelings and reputations he had wantonly trifled. One so circumstanced should be particularly guarded in his language. Since Mr. O'Connell has resolved not to give satisfaction, he should avoid incurring the obligation. There is still, however, a degree of coarseness in his harangues that might well be spared. His mind seems rather strong and fiery than polished or delicate. He is not a classical speaker; and, if we may judge from his own practice, his acquaintance with English literature is small: his whole quotations may be found within the compass of eight lines. His manner, too, is not that of a polished man: it is vigorous and animated, and perhaps the best for the auditory which he generally addresses; it comes home to them, for he speaks for himself as well as them—he is one of themselves. Amongst the peasantry no other orator could be so powerful. He knows their dispositions; and the "Cheer for old Ireland," which invariably closes his address, is as reg-

ularly followed by one, not less hearty, given to himself. If Caesar wrote as he fought, Mr. O'Connell may be said to speak as he looks. With a broad chest and Herculean shoulders, his careless and independent swing as he walks along, might pass him for a plain wealthy farmer, were it not for the fire that occasionally flashes from his eye. His language and look are strong and homely; but a second glance shows that he is something out of the way of ordinary men. We can read in his countenance a little of that stiffness, which prevents him from willingly acknowledging his error, when the warmth or violence of his temper has led him astray. We might mention instances of this stubbornness, but our sketch is already too long. We have purposely declined saying any thing about the Clare election, or its consequences, as politics do not properly belong to our pages; but we do hope that a recurrence of such dilemmas will soon be rendered unnecessary. Though not so sanguine as many are, with respect to Mr. O'Connell's prospect of success in his enterprise, we cannot conclude without repeating our belief that he has done much for the freedom of his country, and that, when political passion has died away, his name will be inscribed among the most favored of her children. H. F.

A reverend gentleman in Virginia, not long since, being in company with a number of his friends and the Presidential election becoming the topic of conversation, was asked to give his opinion on that subject. He replied it was a subject he did not meddle with, and declined expressing an opinion. This, however, did not satisfy one of his Jackson friends, who still insisted. The good man then observed, 'My prayer to my blessed Father in Heaven is that when I die I may be buried with my head on my shoulders.' The Jacksonian immediately exclaimed, 'Why it's as clear as the light of the sun you are not for Jackson.'

Cherokee Government.—We this day present to our readers a document new in its character, and certainly not devoid of interest—the Message of the principal chiefs of the Cherokee Nation to the General Council. The formation, by a people rescued from a state of barbarism, of a government, republican in its foundation, and having for its objects the extension of civilization, by the promotion of a system of moral and literary instruction, is, and deserves to be, regarded as a phenomenon in the political histories of the times. Such is the government instituted by the Cherokees. Whether, in the character and capacity of this people, there is a sufficient guarantee for the continuance of this political system, we have not sufficient knowledge to enable us to determine; and as to the other question, whether the barriers which nature, education and habit, have created between the red race and the white citizens, by which it is encompassed, may not, be so immutable and impassable as to prevent the protracted existence of a government of this character, to leave it for time and circumstances to disclose. To this point the message itself speaks, when it declares—"by the adoption of the constitution, our relation to the United States, as recognised by existing treaties, is not in the least degree affected, but, on the contrary, this improvement in our government is strictly in accordance with the recommendation, views and wishes of the Great Washington," &c.

After the organization of the two Houses, the National Committee, comprising sixteen members, and the National Council, containing twenty-four members, a code of rules was adopted, evidently framed from the rules which governed the proceedings of our Congress. To this, however, the 7th and 8th rules are an exception; the 7th providing a fine of 25 cents to be paid by any member not in his place in fifteen minutes after the hour of meeting, and for every half hour beyond that time, 25 cents more; and the 8th rule imposing a fine on every member who shall absent himself after the meeting of the House, above five minutes, of 12½ cents for every fifteen minutes.—The first business appears to have been the election of officers under the New Cherokee Constitution. John Ross and George Lowry were elected principal Chiefs for the term of four years.

The Message combats the arguments advanced by Georgia to sustain her demand upon the United States, for the appropriation of the Cherokee lands within her territory, and indicates a determination not to surrender the lands, rendered dear to them by possession and the reminiscences attached to it. Nat. Jour.

Letters from Milledgeville state, that the election of Judges, Solicitors, &c. came on, in joint ballot of the two houses, on Thursday last. The old party distinctions were made the test of merit, and all the incumbents were swept from office who did not belong to the dominant party. With a solitary exception, we have an entire new set of Judges throughout the state.—Mercury.